written. They did this to the end that if, perchance, the enemy should surprise their couriers or messengers, they could not piece together the letters written thus across the parchment. And remembering this, the ancient painters placed scrolls in the hands of princes, then in the hands of the Prophets, and of the Sibyls likewise, & thereafter in many other ways and fashions, until at the end the thing was misused in a thousand places, & without reason. That it is true that the aforesaid ancient Lacedæmonians wrote in this wise, as is said above, read the seventeenth book & ninth chapter of the *Noctes Atticæ* of Aulus Gellius. Read, too, the first Proverb of the second Hundred—that is to say, Centon—which Centon is also in the second Chiliad—that is to say, Thousand—of the Proverbs of Erasmus, where it is written, *Tristis Scytale* [baneful secret dispatch] and you will find there set out at length all that I have said.[2]

Let us then put aside these scrolls and write on good open tablets and other like things, to the end that your letters may be seen face to face. And note that the space between the lines should be always as wide as the letter I is high. The space between the letters must be always of the width either of an I, or an F, or an S, or an M, or even wider, according to the place to be filled & the sentence to be written. In brief, the Attic Letter is so noble that it would fain be at full liberty, as you will be able to see in this present work, which I have called 'Champ Fleury' for the grace and smoothness of the name, and which I have entitled 'The Art & Science of the proper & true Proportions of the Attic Letters, which are otherwise called Antique Letters, and in common speech Roman Letters.'

Take it, therefore, in good part, an it please you, O devoted & worthy lovers of well-made letters, and believe that what I have done has been done with zeal and hearty good-will. Praying our Lord JESUS to give to you all increase in well-made letters and excellent virtues, with all sound health of body and soul.

At Paris this XXVIII day of April
on the Petit Pont at the
sign of the Pot
Cassé.

TABLE

Names of the Authors and worthy persons quoted and mentioned in this Work, some of which are written in Latin and some in French, according as the pronunciation is more pleasant to the ear.

A

Agrestius
Alain Chartier
Albert Durer
Alde
Alcman
Alexandre de ville Dieu
Albinus
Andreas Cratandrus
Antonius Orobius
Appius Claudius
Arnol Grabans
Architrenius
Arius
Asconius Pedianus
Astyages
Aulus Gellius
Aulus Albinus
Aulus Antonius Orobius
Auance
Ausone
Auguste Cesar
Augustin Iustinian

B

Baptiste Mantuan
Baptiste le piteyable
Baptiste Albert
Beda le venerable
Beroal
Boccace
Bramant
Bude

C

Cadmus
Carmentis
Caper Grammaticus
M. Cato
Martianus Capella
Cælius Rhodiginus
Catulle Iules Cesar
S. Cipryan
Chastelain
Chrestien de Troyes
Charlemaigne
Charles Bouille
Chrysoloras
Cicero
Cimenez de Cineros
Cornele Tacite
Codrus Vrceus
Constantin Lascaris
Cretin
Q. Curse

D

Dantes
Ma Dame Dentragues
Dioscorides
Diomedes Gram [maticus]
Didymus
Donatus
Donatel

E

Ennius
Erasme
Estiene de la Roche, otherwise
called de ville Franche
Euclides

GEOFROY TORY *Champ Fleury* GEORGE B. IVES, TRANSLATOR NEW YORK, 1927 THE LESSING J. ROSENWALD COLLECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Octavo